The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5148. 號八十四百一千五第 日三初月四年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 18TH MAY, 1874. 一拜禮 號八十月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May, 16, TIGRE, Fr. str., 1,950, Lecointre, Shanghai 10th May, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 16, CHINA, German str., 648, Hennings, Canton May 16th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 16, SUI-TSING, Chinese gun-boat, Mackay, Cup-sing-moon, May 16th.

May 16, RACEHORSE, Siamese bark, 357, E. Jorgensen, Bangkok 26th April, General.—CHINESE.

May 17, ASIA, Danish steamer, 880, H. P. Molson, Calcutta 23rd April, Singapore 5th May, and Saigon 12th, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

May 17, NINGPO, British str., 761, Rayner, Shanghai 13th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 17, YESSO, British steamer, 559, S. Ashton, Foochow 13th May, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 17, MEDINA, Brit. str., 688, J. Kneon, Saigon 12th May, Rice.—WAN-WATT.

May 17, AVA, French steamer, 1,902, Fleurials, Marseilles 12th April, Naples 14th, Port Said 19th, Suez 20th, Aden 25th, Galle May 4th, Singapore 10th, and Saigon 14th, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

May 16, LEGISLATOR, str., for Singapore, &c.
May 16, CANDELARIA, for Saigon.
May 16, SING-KA-CHAM-ROARN, for Bangkok.
May 16, WAN-LOONG, str., for Whampoa.
May 16, VANCOUVER, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
May 17, CHINA, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
May 17, AFOUNE, for Saigon.
May 17, WASHI, str., for Swatow, &c.
May 17, H.I.C.M. gun-boat SUI-TSING, for Canton.
May 17, TIGRE, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.
May 17, NINGPO, str., for Canton.
May 17, YOTTUNG, str., for Swatow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 16TH.

Kabinka, for Bangkok.
Caroline, for Saigon.
Washi, str., for Swatow, &c.
China, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Legislator, str., for Singapore, &c.
Yottung, str., for Swatow.
Wan-loong, str., for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Ava*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—

For Hongkong.

From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Levysohn, Mr. Niuro. From Singapore.—Mr. Quirck. From Saigon.—41 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Krauss, Messrs. Cheverton and Velge.

For Yokohama.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. Munier, Nacasima, Yoko, Isujee, Olonis, Kinoeita, Guruda, Marsahoma, Ishee, Oichee, Nangao, Meetchinkooff, Okada, Koga, Kaino, Amano, Genjio, Engeorge, Dacros, and Schnell. From Naples.—Messrs. Fourijama, Moser, and Ossaki.

Per *Tigre*, str., from Shanghai:—

Mdme. Goddenbugh, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Miss Perrin, Mdme. Milligan and Gordon children, Mdme. Spencer and child, Messrs. Maclean, Droege, Stokes, Falconer, Slaghek, Lewis, A. Brett, Budt, J. Stokes, Borel, Pearse, and Mulder, and 24 Chinese.

Per *Asia*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—

140 Chinese.

Per *Racehorse*, from Bangkok:—

9 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai:—

64 Chinese.

Per *Medina*, str., from Saigon:—

35 Chinese.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—

Messrs. A. L. Turner and J. Thurburn, and 36 Chinese.

Per *Vancouver*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, two children and servant, Mrs. Keason, four children and servant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. Hardman, Messrs. Ono, Birt, Towse, W. T. Anderson, Dunbar, and H. Comstock. For San Francisco.—Messrs. Meliton, Gonsalez, and Robert Donaldson, Ex-P.C. Costello, and 614 Chinese.

Per *Tigre*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles:—

For Saigon.—Messrs. Montrourier and Hardie, and 8 Chinese. For Singapore.—Miss Perrin and 22 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Mrs. A. Heard and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Barrelet, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Spencer and child, Mrs. Milligan and Gordon children, Messrs. Hawkins, Runge, Stokes, Falconer, Slaghek, Lewis, A. Brett, Budt, John Stokes, Borel, Pearse, and Mulder.

Per *Legislator*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—

Dr. Coombe and 162 Chinese.

Per *China*, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai:—

25 Chinese.

Per *Washi*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—

120 Chinese.

Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow:—

80 Chinese.

Reports.

The Danish steamship *Asia* reports left Calcutta on 23rd April, Singapore on 5th May, and Saigon on the 12th, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 13th May, and thick foggy weather with light variable winds throughout. Passed the steamer *Chinkiang* off the Brothers, at 9.30 on the morning of the 16th. Passed a brig outside the Lye-ee-moon, bound into Hongkong, on the morning of the 17th.

The French steamship *Ava* reports left Marseilles on April 12th, Naples on the 14th, Port Said on the 19th, Suez on the 20th, Aden on the 25th, Galle on 4th May, Singapore on the 10th, and Saigon on the 14th; between Aden and Singapore had strong winds from all quarters, with heavy rain and fog. The rest of the passage fine weather till the 16th; when got rain and thick weather.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 13th May, Amoy on the 15th, and Swatow on the 16th. From Foochow to Amoy experienced moderate Southerly winds and dense fogs; arrived in Amoy at 6 p.m. on the 14th, having been detained 12 hours by fogs. The steamers *Kwangtung* and *Haitoong* arrived at the same time, having also been detained by fogs. From Amoy to Swatow had moderate winds and thick rainy weather. From Swatow to Hongkong moderate S.W. winds and thick rainy weather. H.B.M. gun-boat *Kestrel* was in Foochow. H.B.M. gun-boat *Hornet* and U.S. gun-boat *Ashuelot* in Amoy. The steamships *Kwangtung* and *Haitoong* left on the 15th. In Swatow, the steamships *Leonor* and *Consolation*, H.M.S. *Hornet* arrived in Amoy on the 14 h, and brought the news that 200 Japanese soldiers had already landed in Formosa, at a place some 30 miles South of Takao, had commenced to throw up earth works, and to otherwise entrench themselves.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1863.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED,)
412, CALA SE., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE GODOWNS, known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING; possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to

H. N. COOPER.
No. 10, Stanley Street;
or MESSRS. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.

No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to

T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT-PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 837 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted; and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 325

Notices of Firms.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.

WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAN-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.

FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, Bonham Strand West,
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.

KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

THOS. FAIRHURST.
tf 664 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

WE Have this day Established a Branch of our Firm in Hongkong,
Mr. HENRY ANDREW MYLNE is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
666 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our temporary offices are with Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.

Hong name TIEN CHANG,
天 祥
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
667 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN PETERSON and Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.

Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE has been admitted a partner from this date.

TAIT & Co.
1m 707 Amoy, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

CHITTENDEN & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.

Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

TO-MORROW,

the 19th May, 1874, at 12 o'clock,—

About 777 Tons CARDIFF COALS (stored in Ayon's Godown, Marine Lot, No. 124, Wanchi), slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

The Coals will be sold in lots to suit Purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots to be at purchasers' risk on fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
775 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Sales Room of the Undersigned, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th instant, at 10.30 A.M. punctually (if not previously privately disposed of.)—

The well and favorably known
PILOT CUTTER "*MAGGIE*,"
Of the following dimensions:

Length.....65 feet over all.
Breadth.....21 feet.
Draught.....7 feet 6 inches.

The "*MAGGIE*" *is sold solely on account of the owner*, C. E. KOFOD, Esq., *leaving for Europe.* She has just been docked and thoroughly repaired; her Copper is good for two years, and Surveyor's Certificate can be had if required. She is staunch and well furnished with two complete suits of Sails in good order, Anchors, Chains, &c., and every equipment for proceeding to sea.

For any further particulars or cards to view, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
101 726 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE TWENTY-SECOND SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held on SATURDAY, 23rd May, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.
776 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. CHARLES H. MORGAN has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of privately,) on

THURSDAY,

the 28th May, 1874, at Noon,
At the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 39, Queen's Road Central,—

All that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compound, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a portion of it can be reclaimed from the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, and the balance on completion of Transfer, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
703 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as QUONGLOONG, will be shortly offered for Sale in one Lot, or in Lots of from 3 to 7 *mow* each. If divided, the Buildings will be sold separately as old material.

At the same time will be offered as a separate Lot, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the BORNEO COMPANY.

The date of Auction will be hereafter notified, when full particulars will be given.

By order of the Trustees of
LINDSAY & Co.'s ESTATE,
JOHN ASHTON.
tf 657 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Registered Office of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been REMOVED this day to our premises on the Praya.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. JOHN JOSEPH CLAYTON MITCHELL, formerly mate of the ship *Staffa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.

ROBERT DUNCAN,
No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.
1m 576 Hongkong, 15th April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.

LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Intimations.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND

Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
Ex English Mail S. S. "Zambesi."

TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LAI Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE, Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

LOST.

ON Saturday Evening, between the Lower Gate of the Public Gardens and Seymour Terrace, a Round CORAL BROOCH SET in Gold, with three Pendants. Whoever will take it to the Office of this paper shall receive $5 Reward.

734 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

WANTED, by a Respectable Young Man, a SITUATION in a Store, Warehouse, or Hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish, and Italian, and has good references from the Colonies. Address, "D.E.L.," at the Office of this paper.

13d 690 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, *and the* COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors whose Claims were referred back to them for correction, that they must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, *the 1st day of June*, 1874.

Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and all subsequent Claims will be disallowed.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Official Liquidators.
14d 716 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Ammonia.	Non-Volatile	Soluble Guano Phosphate.
20 "		
4 "		Insoluble

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

Intimations.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

FOR SHANGHAI *(Direct)*

THE British Steamer

"JAPAN,"

Captain H. de Smidt, expected from Singapore on the 20th instant, will have immediate despatch to the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 769 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this day, until further notice, the Macao's Steamer, on SATURDAY, will start at 3 o'clock P.M.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
764 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A FEW NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS. Apply to "A.B.," care of this paper.
14d 761 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A FINE CALIFORNIA MILCH COW. For particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

H. SEYMOUR BEARY,
Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
7d 757 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FIXED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate to the Community of Hongkong, Steamship Owners, and the Public generally, that they have now completed their extensive works at East Point, for the Manufacture of ICE, and in the course of a few days will open a DEPOT in the Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road, where they will be prepared to supply ICE of a *pure quality, clear and solid*, at the undernoted prices, and trust to have a share of their Patronage and Support.

1 Ton.....50 Dollars.
½ " .....30 "

Small quantities, 8 cents per lb., with a discount to large consumers.

Order Books can be had at the Depôt, or at the Works.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1m 717 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally, that he has taken over Mr. HAWKINS' HORSE REPOSITORY, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their Patronage and Support. All Horses, &c., intrusted to his care, on Livery, or otherwise, will be carefully attended to. All Horses carefully shod, and all business carried on as heretofore.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
Farrier, late Royal Artillery.
tf 671 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Fenton, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 8th June, 1873.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Allianza Fire Assurance Company.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF A
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI,
A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA
ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—
HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ GUELOH and CAMPBELL,
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ REDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Bankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1874.

HONGKONG is decidedly conservative. It has no taste for sudden and radical changes, and likes as much as possible to get along in its best of things as they are, and not too closely questioning the principles upon which they are based. Occasionally some rather rapid legislation takes place which would lead at first sight to the impression that the public jumped at gigantic changes with the greatest avidity. A new code of law and procedure for the Supreme Court or new regulations with regard to coolie emigration are introduced into the Colony with such rapidity that we find them to be twice read and duly numbered, before we are fully aware that they are in contemplation. But in such cases, it will generally be found, it is not in any sense the Colony as a whole which acts. Either the Home Government or the local authorities have found out some defect, and are hastening to remedy it, while the general public really know very little about the particular matter. The community as a whole, however, does not hurry itself. Wants may be discoursed upon, and fully recognised for years, but still be left unsupplied and a state of affairs admittedly inconvenient may thus continue simply because no one will take the trouble to commence reforming it.

Among the wants of this kind which every one recognises, none is more conspicuous than that of an Exchange. That in a community essentially commercial such a want should not have been supplied is rather astonishing, and can only be accounted for by the peculiar conservatism of the place. The Club has hitherto to some extent supplied the want. A large number of the residents in the Colony meet there daily, and many matters are settled in an easy way by word of mouth which would take hours to put through in a more formal manner. But after all, a Club even in a commercial place, is not the most suitable kind of establishment for the settlement of business matters. *Qua* Club, it is not likely to be improved by the kind of semi-business air which it must acquire when Brokers make it their *rendezvous* and look out for the settlement of transactions in it. But there is one great disadvantage of a Club for such purposes, and that is that all who may be interested in business matters cannot of necessity belong to it, and thus it cannot supply the place of an Exchange which should be only a place of meeting or rather of gathering of business men. One fact alone is sufficient to show the justness of this view, and that is that, whenever a memorial on any public matter is drawn up, we find it necessary to lay it for signature at other places besides the Clubs. This necessity clearly applies equally to general meetings for business purposes.

At Singapore, where business is by no means so large as in this Colony, there is an Exchange established, and we find that it comes forward with use on certain occasions when general action of the Mercantile Community is required; for instance, when it is decided to make certain days holidays. Here this is done merely by the *vis major* of the Bankers, who after all, though they are of enough importance to carry such a question, are not the whole of the commercial world, and only represent them in such a matter as it were by courtesy. There are, however, many other useful functions which an Exchange would be capable of fulfilling. People could meet at a fixed hour of the day, say three o'clock or so, and make certain of seeing their brokers and all being congregated there for a given hour, transactions of various kinds could often be arranged with a vast saving of time and trouble. After the business of the day, also the brokers might meet, and after comparing notes, fix on what would be the fair average quotations of stocks, shares, &c. for the day, which would form a useful guide to the public, and would upon the whole greatly facilitate business.

As to a suitable place for such an Exchange, arrangements could no doubt be made with the City Hall for the use of one of the rooms; and an institution of the kind in the City Hall building would be quite appropriate. There would, perhaps, be no difficulty in making it in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, and the same office would probably do for both. On this score, there could, however, be no difficulty, as there can be no doubt that a very moderate subscription would more than pay expenses. All that is requisite is for some one to make a commencement.

The rate of Quicksilver in London, on the 15th instant, was £19 15s. 0d. per flask.

Deliveries of Tea in London, during the last week, have been about 3,205,000lbs.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Achilles* arrived at Shanghai on the 15th instant, from this port.

The steamship *Douglas* was towed to the Aberdeen Dock, by the steam-tug *Fame*, yesterday.

The *Gazette* of Saturday announces the appointment of Francis Snowden, Esq., as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

Wire advices from London, dated 14th inst., say:—At the Tea Auctions 12,000 packages were offered, and 11,000 sold.

By the *Yesso*, which arrived yesterday, we learn that the Foochow Tea market is expected to open about the end of this month.

The *Vesta* is reported as having arrived in London, and the *Estephona*, as having passed through the Canal, both from China.

The Indian Mail Packet *China* left Calcutta, for this port via Straits, on Saturday, the 16th instant, with 675 chests Patna, and 700 chests Benares Opium.

The Pacific Mail Company announce their arrangements for in future despatching their vessels fortnightly. A steamer will leave San Francisco every alternate Saturday, and Hongkong every alternate Wednesday.

Our Macao correspondent writes that the weather there on Tuesday last, was very rainy, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, and that considerable damage was done to Chinese houses and to the roads.

P.C. Cosiello, the constable some time ago imprisoned on a charge of insubordination, left the gaol on Saturday, and was seen on board the British steamer *Vancouver*, in which vessel he departed, the same afternoon, for San Francisco.

The *London and China Express* states that Messrs. Glover, Hughes, Kleinwachter, Hirth, and Colonel Cooke are to receive the Order of Francis Joseph from the Austrian Emperor, for services rendered in connection with the Vienna Exhibition.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes a telegram dated 5th instant, stating that the estimated supply of Indian Tea was 24 millions. The Tea market was dull with prices easier, and great caution was recommended in regard to fine Teas.

By the British steamer *Yesso*, we learn that H.M.S. gunboat *Hornet* arrived in Anping on the news that 200 Japanese soldiers had landed in Formosa at a place some 30 miles South of Takao, and had commenced to throw up earth works, and to otherwise entrench themselves.

The band of the 80th Regiment will play the following selection at the Cricket Ground, this evening:—

March.....“Le Prophet”.....*Meyerber.*
Overture...“Die Pflegkinder” (The Foster Children).....*Lindapaintun*
Galop.....“Berliner Pfirde”.....*Arndt.*
Selection...“Elverhoy” (From Danish Opera).....*Kulday.*
Valse.....“Brise Des Nuits”.....*Lanotte.*
"God Save the Queen."

The following account of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation during the month of April, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Oriental Bank Corporation.....	$ 452,458
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.....	639,670
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.....	532,483
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	1,600,842
Total.....	3,275,453

At the Lusitano Theatre, on Saturday evening, the Portuguese amateurs gave their fourth representation of the season. The performance went off with great spirit from beginning to end. The house was fairly attended. The first piece, entitled "Consequencias de um Baile de Mascaras," was excellent. The laughable comedy entitled "Uma Comedia na Rua," was done with much success; and the last piece, comedy in one act "Os Estroinas," was received by the audience with great satisfaction. During each interval Messrs. Vicente Dunenberg and I. Marques sang their solos, assisted with piano-forte by Messrs. A. Gomes and C. Danenberg.

The following were the quotations of stocks at Messrs. Sharp & Co.'s Stock Exchange, Bank Buildings on Saturday:—

H.K. & S'ghai Bank.....	35	per cent. prem.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co.....	$502	per share.
China Fire Ins. Co.....	134	do.
Victoria Fire Ins. Co...	124	do.
H.K. & W. Dock Co...	40	per cent. dis.
C. Traders' Ins. Co.....	1,775	per share.
U. Ins. S'ty of C'ton, 1874.	60	premium.
Chinese Insurance Co.	200	per share.
N. C. Ins. Co.....	Tls. 45	prem.
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co.		par.
Y'tsze Ins. Asso'tion	Tls. 710	per share.
H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.	$13	per cent. prem.
S'hai Steam N. Co.	Tls. 210	per share.
Hongkong Hotel Co....	60	per cent. dis.
Indo-Chinese Sugar....	$ 5	per share.
Gas Company.....	75	do.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

16th May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

IN SHORE BEFORE GUN FIRE.

P.C. Bond No. 4, charged two boatmen, named Mak-sin-lin, of boat 1,668, and Pang-a-eze, of boat 1,653, with having their boats in shore before gun fire on Saturday.

Defendants, who said they only lifted their anchors, were fined $1 each.

SERVANTS SQUEEZING OIL.

Inspector James Grimes, in charge of No. 7 Police Station, charged the cook of the station, named Chan-a-ping, with at early morning before any person was about stealing the oil out of the lamps hung up in the Hall.

Complainant said the oil stolen was found in the defendant's room.

Tai-a-sing, a servant, deposed to seeing the defendant take the oil out of the lamp and place it in a jar in his room. He then reported it to Sergeant Thompson, and showed him the oil. The defendant's brother and himself live in the same room with the defendant. A few days ago a pair of stockings and garters were stolen from him at the station. This was the first time that he detected the defendant stealing oil.

Sergeant Thompson deposed to the report being made to him, and to the oil being shown to him.

Defendant said this was all false, trumped up by Tai-a-sing, with whom he had had a quarrel in consequence of preventing him eating the Europeans' food. The witness Tai-a-sing wished to get a friend there as cook, and took this means to get him out. The oil produced was his own, bought for the use of the room.

His Worship told him that as there was not sufficient evidence to shew that he stole the oil, he would discharged him.

STEALING TROWSERS.

Wong-a-shing, a bricklayer, was charged by Chung-a-sui, a barber, with stealing a pair of trowsers valued at $1, from his door, which he had hung out to dry.

Defendant denied the charge, but P.C. 147, deposed to seeing him running along the Queen's-road West with the trowsers in his hand.

Defendant was not recognised as having been in gaol before, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and was told that had he been recognised he would have got more.

STEALING TROWSERS AGAIN.

A boatwoman, named Leung-a-mui, plying for hire at Yow-mah-tee, charged a carpenter named Chan-a-chung, with stealing a pair of trowsers which were hung up to dry.

Defendant denied the charge, and was sent to prison for six weeks.

SUSPICION OF STEALING A CLOCK.

Inspector Grey charged a house coolie, named Yeong-hoi-yan, with suspicion of stealing a clock, valued at $100, from the dinning-room of the premises of Messrs. Olyphant & Co., between the hours of 9 p.m. on the 14th, and 7 a.m. on the 15th inst.

Inspector Grey said that the defendant was formerly employed on the premises, but was discharged because he refused to perform some work he was set to do, saying it was not his work. The defendant left a month since, and has paid frequent visits to the house since. He was seen on the premises on the morning of the 14th, with a mat bag, and left with the same, empty. On the morning of the 15th, the defendant was not seen on the premises, but at 7 o'clock the clock in question was missing. Mr. Smith suspected the defendant.

A house coolie named Ho-a-foo gave the same evidence.

Inspector Grey asked for a remand, which was granted to Saturday next, and defendant was admitted to bail in one security of $10.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Kwok-a-ping, and Foong-a-pak, tailors, were charged with others not in custody with violently assaulting two other tailors, named Pang-a-yow, and Wong-a-tai, and throwing the former out of a two storied house window, thereby breaking his thigh, in consequence of which he had to be sent to hospital.

The case was adjourned for one week.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A fireman on board the French mail steamer *Tigre*, after making some purchases in a curio shop in the Queen's-road, and having placed his bag of money containing several dollars, two gold coins and some small change in his breast pocket, was coming out, when a Chinese looking fellow, who had been seen passing the shop a second before, suddenly made a pounce at him, and extracted the bag of money from his pocket and was bolting off, but, unfortunately for him, rushed into the arms of a District Watchman. The money was found on him, and he was sent to four months' hard labour. The money was restored to the Frenchman.

THE CAPE D'AGUILAR CASE.

On the application of Mr. Wotton, the Hon. C. May admitted the defendants in the Cape D'Aguilar piracy case to bail in the sum of $500. One of the witnesses for the crown the other day with some difficulty obtained a security to appear at the Supreme Court. The rest, under the complications of British law, were detained in gaol till the other day, when they were allowed to go at large without any security for their appearance.

The rest of the cases were of a trivial character.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 14th May, 1874.

The Czar has landed at Dover amid enthusiasm, and proceeds to Windsor.

The winner of the Chester Cup was Organist, Leolinus was 2nd, Bartram 3rd.

The Chilians have imprisoned the Captain of an English gunship at Tacu. The British minister has demanded his release and an indemnity.

The Commandant of San Jose, in Guatemala, owing to a quarrel, inflicted 200 lashes on the British Vice-Consul. The arrival of troops alone prevented his death. The Commandant has been arrested.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

LONDON, 15th May, 1874.

Guatemala has offered England every reparation.

The Duc de Broglie has introduced a Bill creating a second Chamber, to be styled the Grand Council, partly elected, partly nominated, and which will be empowered conjointly with the President to dissolve the Assembly. The Duc de Broglie advocated the prolongation of the provisoire.

Concha has commenced his march from Bilboa, with 20,000 men and 40 guns.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1874.

SHANGHAI.

Public attention still continues engrossed with the recent outbreak, and various letters referring to special points connected with it crowd the columns of the papers. The *Courier* publishes the proclamation addressed to the French Consul-General, with reference to his action, of which the following is a translation:—

Shanghai, 5th May, 1874.

Mons. le Consul-General.

French, or under French protection, we thought up to this day; that the first care of our representative at Shanghai would be, when circumstances demanded it, to protect the interests of his nationals. The concessions made yesterday, at an inopportune moment, before the menaces of a mob, which had organised disorder, destroyed property and attempted the lives of many of us, have cruelly undeceived us. We have not the intention to discuss, and still less to criticise the Consular measures which have given a too great importance to the events of Sunday; we come simply to protest against the proclamation placed yesterday at the post of the Consulate-General, a proclamation which, by yielding to the Chinese concessions which must be considered as snatched by violence, places our goods and our lives in danger of being attacked afresh. If the protection of our Consul-General fails us, to whom shall we have recourse to watch over us? An act which foreigners call one of feebleness and humility causes us to lose, in a few moments, the *prestige* which our previous relations with the Chinese had given us.

Knowing that the French will not in future be protected by their present representative, to protest against a measure taken in opposition to the opinion and contrary to the interests of all, is, we regret, Mons. le Consul-General, the only alternative which remains to us.

The above was signed by Messrs. Remusat, Henri Cordier, T. Pity, J. Brossard, O. Videau, U. Videau, E. Millot, A. Soisson, Emile Bernard, Vuitton Joseph, Jules L. Remusat, C. David, A. Teillot, J. S. Baron, J. A. Bryner, Leo. Juvet, A. Voisin, E. Leroy, Eug. Buissonnet, H. Sillem, and F. Ribert.

As illustrative of what the loss of *prestige* means, a resident has addressed the following letter to the above papers:—

WHAT THE LOSS OF PRESTIGE MEANS.

Shanghai, 7th May, 1874.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Might I be allowed to call a circumstance to your notice, which I witnessed this morning at one of our Public Wharves? I think I shall not be wrong if I state that it is one of the results arising from the long-to-be-remembered French Consul's decision in the matter of the late outbreak.

A gentleman, who appeared to be quietly persuading a boat's crew not to detain the work of delivery from the wharf, (which I could plainly perceive they were doing, as they were in such a position that they could obtain nothing themselves, and prevented several others from getting anything likewise), received a blow from a man, who appeared to be a leader of the rest. The gentleman immediately pushed the man back, who threw himself down. On this some twenty men rushed from other boats, struck the foreigner, and threw him down. Some then held his arms and legs, while others pounded him. By this time, one or two had got boat hooks, with which they were going to beat him, but luckily he managed to get away on to another boat, when he picked up a billet of wood to defend himself with. At this time some Russian sailors, who were alongside the *Russia*, came to his assistance. Seeing this the Chinese desisted from further violence, and the gentleman got away safely.

Now, if this sort of thing is allowed to go on, I am afraid that in a very short time we shall find the Chinese are our masters, and it will not be safe to go a dozen yards without a guard of honour, like our F. O.—especially when they get such favour as they do from those placed in authority over us. The return for which is shown in the warm manner of the night of the 3rd instant.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
AN OBSERVER.

The Taotai appears to have been brought considerably to reason since he issued his proclamation representing the burning of the houses, &c., as a mere accident. The *Daily News* publishes the following proclamation which it justly designates as "very sensible," noting also that friendly reference is made to foreigners, and to the aid given by foreign troops in suppressing the Taeping rebellion; and this admission is a remarkable point in the document. We append a rough translation:—

A very important proclamation by the Taotai, for the information of all.—On the 18th day of the 3rd moon, (3rd May), some rowdies created a disturbance on the French Settlement.

Prior to this, I had already consulted with the French Consul about the roads (in dispute,) and proclamations were about to be issued. But it appears that, the 18th day, (3rd) being Sunday, public business was stopped, and consequently the Consul-General had not been able to issue the notice. On the next day, when I had a personal interview with him, he informed me that the notice had been issued, which is a proof of his benevolence, kindness, and anxiety to preserve good understanding, and prevent disturbance. During the crisis of the disturbance the Consuls of the different nations led their ranks to suppress it, but restrained their soldiers from using their weapons, which is proof of their good will and of their regard for (Chinese) life, and their desire not to inflame the excitement.

Moreover, since foreign countries have made treaties with China, and had intercourse, to the present time, all questions have been settled with cordiality and frankness. Chinese and foreign merchants and people have also been very friendly. Formerly, too, when the rebels were creating trouble, the Western soldiers assisted in exterminating them, and with one voice aided in producing quietude. The rebels could not withstand their ardour, and the Chinese families who owe their safety and preservation to them, are very numerous.

All you people have within you a knowledge of right, and should be grateful for favours received. And although in your intercourse your ideas may sometimes be at variance, you are bound to abide by the decision of the officials. All questions will, without doubt, be settled with justice, and you must not make excuses for creating disturbance. Already have I on several occasions informed you by proclamation to this effect, as the records show.

Yesterday the 9th day (4th May), I met the different Consuls, and we agreed that foreign merchants must, according to treaty, be protected by Chinese officials. Henceforth the Chinese people shall not be allowed to carry weapons and therewith dare to enter the settlements. If any of the people do not submit to the control of the local officials, and trouble and injure foreigners, it behoves them to check each other. Good people should attend to their business and enjoy the blessings of peace. If the good-for-nothing dare again to collect in crowds and break the peace, they will certainly be at once seized and severely punished. There will be no leniency. If you trespass against the law and incur the penalty, you cannot now say you have not been apprised. Tremble! Tremble! Tremble!

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—

Matters seem now to be perfectly quiet on the French Concession, and it would be well to withdraw the Chinese soldiers who are stationed about the streets. The Chinese themselves dislike their presence, for reasons sufficiently familiar to every one who knows what a Chinese soldier is; and their bearing will be very apt to cause collision with some foreigner who understands Chinese and dislikes to be scowled at. Besides, it is weak to have Chinese soldiers protecting (!) a foreign settlement.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 12th inst says:—

There has been a rumour current that the Mappo and intend a formal demonstration with violence, should the French Council disregard the Consul-General's action, and that to-day has been fixed for it; but it is based on so improbable a contingency, and is so unlikely in itself after the display of force which the last riot evoked, that we dismiss it with the mere mention. Statements vary as to the light in which the Chinese regarded the disturbance of the 3rd inst. Some consider that it has brought matters to a head in a very successful manner, count the few insignificant lives lost in it a trifle, and assert that it was prearranged and the ringleaders were in the pay of the Guild. The last statement is denied, however, and seems the less likely because some of the Guild Trustees were to have met the Chairman of the French Council on the day following the riot, and were thus in a position to know that their representations would be reconsidered. And now, seeing the extent to which the naval force in harbour has been augmented, and the large contingent of Chinese soldiers who seem to be installed as a permanent guard at the Joss-house, there can be little apprehension that the people will be ill-advised enough to again risk an outbreak. In the meantime, the Guild seem to be securing their grounds by running up a fence to define their boundaries, in pursuance of the suggestions contained in the proclamations by the Consul-General and the Taotai. We have heard the probable claims for damages by the disturbance estimated at various sums, from Tls. 50,000 up to Tls. 250,000! There is no doubt, however, that the sum total will be large, swelled as it will be by indirect claims on account of depreciation of property through the withdrawal of tenants.

The *Courier* of the same date says:—

We note, as the only new feature worthy of remark in the French Concession to-day, that the employés of the Ningpo Guild, having on Saturday and yesterday erected a bamboo fence round what they claim as their property contiguous to the Ningpo Joss-house—thus enclosing the whole of Ningpo Road from the French Road to the Rue des Pères, that is, two blocks deep, with two feet beyond that road, and the whole of the Saigon Road from that line southward—have to-day proceeded to lay down loads of bricks, and at 11 a.m. were busy digging the foundation for an 18-inch wall along the line of the fence; so that the probability is that ere this the erection of the wall has been begun. We are credibly informed that the Consul-General, intimating to the Council that he had permitted the erection of the fence, stated that it was to be erected only provisionally, till instructions could be received from Peking. When the Council saw materials for a more durable structure begun to be laid down, we believe they sought for an explanation, in reply to which the Consul-General simply repeated his former statement. How it agrees with the facts we have mentioned, we leave our readers to determine.

With regard to the motives which underlay the disturbance, the last-named paper makes the following remarks:—

As to the ultimate motive and object of the riot it is difficult to arrive at a clear decision. Some are of opinion that the feelings of the people having been strongly excited, a number of vagabond literati, who abound in every large Chinese town, fostered and fanned it, by scandalous reports, and having thus drawn together large crowds on Sunday, incited them to acts of violence, either with the purpose of gratifying their hatred of the French, or for the more sordid purpose of plunder. It will be observed from our narrative that the occurrences of the day give countenance to either of those alternatives. But those acquainted with the tactics of the governing bodies of China are strongly of opinion that the riot was deliberately planned by the Guild, and possibly even winked at by the Taotai. How, otherwise, are we to account for the marked manner in which the property of Ningpo men was respected, and the hostility of foreigners in general was deprecated by very scrupulously confining the violence to those who were, or who were supposed to be, French? Indeed, we have the positive statement of a well-informed native that agents were employed by the Guild to engage bands of unemployed rowdies, &c., to raise the riot. The most feasible explanation seems to be that the Guild, having in prospect the interview of Monday, thought that a popular demonstration, according to usual Chinese custom, would have a "moral" influence on the decision of Council.

Professor Vanek, the celebrated Conjurer who is already well known in these parts has arrived in Shanghai, and is about to give some performances.

KWEICHOW.

Kwei-Yang-Foo, 14th March, 1874.

7 P.M. Ther. 42 degrees.

Dear Sir,—Since my last we have had some very hot weather for the season, the Thermometer rising as high as 74 degrees in the shade, for 3 days, when it came down in one night to 46 degrees, and was down to 36 degrees this morning.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived here, on his way to Peking, on the 27th Jan., and left on the 29th Feb., having spent the New Year Holidays here. H.E. refused to receive the presents of money, etc., made him at New Year, to the surprise of many, "favour hunters." The miscarriage of a letter of introduction (from H.E.'s Brother) prevented me seeing him. I having gone in the country to see the process of manufacturing Iron, which, by the way, I may say, is almost identical to the English process, but on a much smaller scale, the "plant" being very inferior, and the fuel charcoal, instead of coke, or raw coal; the produce however is good, and *might be* much better! The *Tse-tai* having decided to build the Iron Bridge near the place of erection. I am to start from here for *Chung-Ngan-Kiang*, 2 days' hence, to commence work. The Bridge is to consist of 24 chains in all.

Yours faithfully,
W.

P.S.—The Rebels at *Koo-Tseou, Tan-Kiang*, and other places, having been dispersed, peace prevails throughout the Province!—but the want of roads is sadly felt, and although the mountains abound with mineral wealth, this place must continue to draw from other Provinces the wherewithal to pay its Governmental expenses, till good roads are made, and its resources developed.—*Courier.*

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News*)

At daylight on the 23rd April the Keujin competitors for the literary degree of Tsinsze commenced to enter the Examination Hall. As they arrived the tickets were examined; and when that business was concluded they were directed to their cells by men specially appointed for the purpose. The Keu-jin continued to enter the Examination Hall up to about six o'clock in the afternoon. At that time a packet arrived at the Hall from the Emperor containing the heads of subjects on which the students would have to write essays. Shortly after its receipt the outer doors of the Hall were closed and sealed to stop ingress to, or egress out of, the premises, while the first three days' labors in writing the essays would be going on.

Several thousands of Keujin entered the Hall during the course of the day.

Nothing more, regarding the Examinations, will now be known by the outer world, till the final decisions on the essays are announced in the Peking *Gazette*, say thirty days hence for Tsinsze, and forty-five days hence for the men who have been selected, on account of the superior ability and learning displayed in their productions, as fit recipients for the three highest positions of the examinations; namely for Chwang-yuen, Pang-yen and Tan-hwa. Speaking as a prophet, I pronounce that a student from the province of Yunnan will gain the prize of Chwang-yuen; one from Szechuen will gain the prize of Pang-yen; and one from Kansuh will gain the prize of Tan-hwa.

The news current in the diplomatic world here to-day, and which I learn has been corroborated by the folks at the Tsung-li Yamen, is to the effect that the Minister of Peru paid a visit to that Yamen on the 25th April, to take leave of Prince Kung and the other Chiefs, before repairing to Tientsin; where he will, we have been told, in conjunction with Li-hung-chang, conclude the negotiations for a treaty between Peru and China. Li-hung-chang as Commissioner of the Northern ports of China, while in Peking a few days back, received the commands of the Emperor to conclude the treaty. We yesterday learnt that he had arrived at Tientsin on the afternoon of the 21st April; and I now hear that it is the intention of Captain Garcia y Garcia to leave Peking for Tientsin on the 27th April.

26th April, 1874.

* * * *

HIOGO.

The Athletic Sports came off on the 18th ulto. and appear to have been a success so far the sports were concerned, but the weather was not all that could have been desired. The Races took place on the 27th and 28th ulto. They were well attended and produced much sport, and the China ponies were in nearly all cases a failure.

The *News* has the following items:—

The steamer *Chi-fu*, having on board Shimadzu Saburo and about three hundred of his retainers, arrived in this port on the 11th ulto., on her way from Kagosima to Yedo.

Perhaps some of the greatest "curios" to be seen in Japan are to be found amongst the native forgeries of foreign trade marks, but we have discovered something in a shop in Main Street which is perhaps the most curious thing we have ever seen yet in this line. On a card of brass shirt-studs is printed "18, carat and cold." The most singular thing about it is that certain evidences about the card seem to point to its not having been printed by Japanese. Who was it printed by, and where?

Yeto Shimpei and Shima Dayemon have been beheaded, and their heads placed on spikes. Ten other leaders in the late rebellion have been simply beheaded.

We see that the new Silver Yen is in circulation. It differs from the first silver yen by having in place of the sun, the Chinese characters signifying "one yen," and also on the same side the words "one yen" in Roman letters, preceded by the figures "416"—the weight in grains Troy and followed by "900"—the fineness. The original yen was a sufficiently handsome coin, but in our opinion this one is much superior to it, being still more handsome, and better adapted for the ordinary purposes of Eastern Trade.

With regard to the opening of the Railway, which has been looked forward to for some time with so much interest, there appears to be nothing as yet known with absolute certainly, but a very well authenticated rumor has reached us that the first public train may be expected to run through somewhere about the second week in May. We hear nothing of any preparations for display in connection with the opening, and so we suppose that there will be none. What the particular advantage may be of deferring the "official opening" of important public enterprises like the telegraph and the railway to some unknown period far away in the dim vista of the future, we suppose it is not for the "profane vulgar" to enquire. Perhaps it may afford some satisfaction to the Japanese mind, that if anything goes wrong in the future with the transit of goods or passengers between Kobe and Osaka, it will not be possible for any responsibility for the "accident" to rest upon the Railway, as that will not have been "opened."—*Courier.*

MR. RYRIE'S PROTEST.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Whatever be the merits of parties in England, the administrative officers of the present Government seem well-disposed to look into the details of their departments. We have often had occasion to notice the petty tyrannies to which the Colony of Hongkong has been subjected within the last few years, and have drawn attention to the efforts of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council to obtain some influence with regard to local matters. It has been difficult to say where most blame lay, whether with the *ex-officio* members of the Council who resented every attempt at what they looked upon as interference with their vested interests, or with the Colonial office whose principal function seemed to consist in snubbing Colonial Legislatures all round. The Earl of Carnarvon has however taken an early opportunity of explaining his views on the financial measures of the Colony, and in a recent despatch to the Governor laye down two good and just regulations for the future conduct of such matters. The question was raised by a discussion which took place in the Council last year, as to the time the estimates should be in the hands of members before coming on for discussion. Mr. Ryrie demanded more time than the official members would concede, and eventually expressed his views in a formal protest, which has called forth the despatch in question. "You will be good enough" writes Lord Carnarvon, "to assure Mr. Ryrie that Her Majesty's Government are desirous that the members of the Council should have the fullest opportunity, that may be compatible with the due working of the Public Service, of considering and discussing not only the Estimates but all questions of local interest; and I should always be ready to give due consideration to any requests that may be made to modify regulations which occasion local inconveniences in this respect." Without entering into the abstract question of the rights of the taxpayers, he directs that ample time shall elapse between the successive readings of the yearly estimates, to allow the non-official members to make themselves familiar with the contents, and to allow proper opportunities for receiving explanations from heads of departments. This order, especially when coupled with the direction that publicity shall be given to the estimates, will doubtless remove one of the principal causes of irritation in the colony.

Looking however at the wider question of the general relations between the home country and the colonies, despatches like this of Lord Carnarvon cannot but be productive of good. There is absolutely no reason why Great Britain should be on otherwise than good terms with her colonies. From different causes varying according to local circumstance, there are colonies where the interference of the Home Authorities must be greater than in others. Malta is not in the same position as Mauritius, and the case of Australia differs from both. Yet in matters purely local there is no reason why Malta even should be on a different footing from the other colonies. It may seem absurd, but is nevertheless the case, that the action of the Colonial Office has always been contrary to this reasonable line of policy. The officials at Downing Street have somehow or other got it into their heads that they are specially charged with the comforts and the expenditure of unfortunate British subjects, who have not the use of their own reasoning powers. To give an instance, the Colonial Government at Hongkong once put aside a sum of $2,000 to be expended in the purchase of trees for the gardens and roads. A more purely local appropriation could scarcely be conceived. Wisdom at headquarters however came to the rescue, and the estimate was by a stroke of the pen in Downing-street reduced by one-half. These are the sort of things which create unpleasantnesses, and we are glad to see that the new head of the Colonial Department is actuated by wider views than his predecessors. Probably no office under Government is so easy to manage as the Colonial Department, and probably in none other has a more fruitful crop of blunders been allowed to grow up. Firmness, good nature, and a resolve to interfere as little as possible with the business relations of the colonies, are the main requirements. It is unfortunate that they have not been more frequently displayed.

A PLEA FOR THE NINGPO MEN.

The following specious plea for the Chinese engaged in the recent riot, has been published in Shanghai:—

(*To the Editor of the "North China Daily News."*)

Sir,—I am apprehensive that the communication addressed to the Municipality of the French Concession by the Managers of the Ningpo Cemetery, which appeared yesterday in the *Daily News*, will not be sufficiently understood for want of the map* by which the original document was illustrated. I solicit therefore the favor of its publication, that the reasonableness of the Ningpoese may be made more clearly known to the Foreign Community of this Settlement.

My apology for taking part in the discussion is that an acquaintance of twenty years' duration with these people seems to render it incumbent on me to vindicate them when they are unjustly assailed; to be silent on the present occasion would be a dereliction of duty.

An inspection of the map, and an acquaintance with all the facts of the case will, I think, afford ample evidence to unbiassed minds that the Ningpoese are not unreasonable in the position they have assumed. What bias the French Consul-General may possibly have, is certainly not in favor of the Managers of the Guild; but he was so well satisfied with respect to the reasonableness of the opposition to the proposed graveyard desecration, that he seconded the appeal which the Managers of the Cemetery made to the Municipality against that offensive measure. No one uninfluenced by the excitement now existing will dissent from the views of that functionary.

Pending the Municipal reply to that remonstrance of the Managers of the Cemetery, their constituents became impatient and thereunalarmed at reports which reached them of the determination of the Municipality forcibly to desecrate the Cemetery. The Managers were besieged by deputations protesting against the obnoxious measure, protesting with more vehemence knowing that they had the sympathy of the Consul and Taotai. The Managers could only counsel patience. Patient the populace were, until the 28th ultimo, when the Municipal Council made known its determination to proceed with the work, unheard Consular, Magisterial, and popular objections. Then the people began to assemble on the Cemetery grounds, each day in greater numbers, determined peacefully to disallow the entrance of workmen who might be sent to disturb their ancestral remains. This passive resistance continued until it was transformed into a riot by rowdy foreigners, whose nationality cannot be ascertained. Some native courtesans who appeared on the scene were recognized by the crowd as living under the protection of Frenchmen. They were hooted at and jostled, they sought and obtained the protection of the foreigners, who belaboured the crowd with umbrellas. The crowd threw stones. This was resented by the Police, who slashed with their swords. Chinese blood was drawn. The now incensed crowd surged against the premises of one of the most obnoxious of the Frenchmen. Chinamen were then shot. Next followed a scene such as one witnesses in every country during a riot, the destruction of property by the *canaille*, and deeds of violence blindly directed. On the part of foreigners there was loss of property easily made good, and some wounds likely to heal without trouble. On the part of the Chinese, several killed and mangled, many wounded, some fatally. The sight of the slain and wounded enraged the crowd, who nevertheless were quiet. Their quiet seemed to provoke their enemies, who several hours after the fire had been extinguished, levelled their guns at the spectators, killing some and wounding others—a totally unprovoked massacre! To the honor of the Consul be it said he had at an early hour ordered the armed police to retire, and throughout sought to avert the effusion of blood. The men who perpetrated this atrocity had been armed at the Municipal Hall, and went to the scene of disorder without authority.

Mangled remains of the Chinese, nearly all of them harmless spectators, were gazed at by thousands, with feelings common to men on such occasions; but no sooner was it made known that the Consul had decided in the exercise of his authority to over-ride the decision of the Municipal Council, than perfect peace was restored.

In view of these facts, who will affirm that the Ningpoese were the most culpable of the parties concerned? When calmer views prevail they will be exonerated from blame, but now unfortunately there are persons, neither few nor uninfluential, who are clamorous for the opening of the roads and the demolition of the cemetery temple (Joss-house). They tell us, we have lost prestige. Be it so. But let us recover it by a scrupulous regard for the rights of the people into whose domicile we have forced ourselves. The Chinese are not a conquered people; many foreigners act as if they had been subjugated. To course minds their amenity is taken for pusilanimity or servility. In the long run misapprehensions of this kind will prove to be inconvenient, to say the least. We are looking forward to the introduction of railways into China. Now railways cannot come within miles of any city in China without disturbing the remains of the dead. This is a fitting occasion to consider how this difficulty can be best met. It so happens that two plans of carrying roads through cemeteries have been tried at

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, Capt. Fleuriais, from Marseilles 12th April, via Port Said, Suez, Aden, Galle 5th, Singapore 10th, and Saigon 14th instant, with the London mail of the 10th April, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams have not yet been published in Hongkong:—

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

LONDON, 25th April.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Disraeli said that the European Powers were exchanging views relative to the Suez Canal question. He will communicate their decision as soon as it is taken.

The Marquis of Salisbury has sanctioned the completion of the Survey for Spryc's overland route from Rangoon to China.

The Windsor petition has been dismissed.

Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Holms have been elected for Hackney.

At a meeting yesterday in Liverpool £2,000 were subscribed towards the relief of the sufferers by the Indian Famine.

The transport *Euphrates* has arrived at Portsmouth.

LONDON, 25th April.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Argyle drew attention to the Bengal famine and paid a high tribute to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Grace argued that the Government must aid, not supersede, charitable efforts in extreme cases by the import of rice.

The Marquis of Salisbury also eulogized Lord Northbrook, and said that when panic and confusion had passed away, and the painful scenes now presented to the eye were forgotten, people would wonder at the energy and foresight wherewith the existing difficulties had been overcome, and would pronounce England worthy to govern so great a Dependency.

Mr. Gladstone generally approved, merely criticising the abolition of the horse duties and local taxation policy.

Mr. Disraeli has conferred on Dr. Hayman the valuable living of Aldingham.

Major Burne has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Political Department of the India Office.

On the occasion of the visit of the Czar to London, he will be accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff and Count Schouvaloff.

Obituary.—General Louis Bird.

LONDON, 28th April.

The Marquis of Salisbury has nominated Mr. Andrew Cassels, Messrs. J. Peel and Company, Manchester, to the vacant seat in the Indian Council.

A Letter from Count Armin to Doctor Dollinger criticises the Ecclesiastical policy of the Curhan Government.

Baron Lesseps only submitted after the Khedive had taken Military possession of the Canal.

LONDON, 30th April.

A brilliant Ball was given last night at the Mansion House in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Republican troops have recommenced hostilities in Biscay, General Concha attacking Valmaseda, and Marshal Serrano attacking Abanto.

The Indian Finance Committee has been increased to twenty-one members, amongst whom is Mr. Fawcett.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent.

The total amount of tenders for the Indian loan were £14,135,960. Tenders at £104 8s. receive 11 per cent. of their tender. Those who tendered above that rate receive fully.

GAMBLING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

(*Saturday Review.*)

Happily for gentlemen professionally interested in transactions on the Stock Exchange, there is no danger of the public ceasing to gamble, and almost as little risk of effectual interference by the Legislature. On the contrary, the field for operations has been steadily and rapidly widening, thanks to the necessities of all ranks and conditions of men, at home and abroad. In the good old times when the first of the Rothschilds laid the foundations of the family fortunes, Consols were about the only thing worth being dabbled in by dealers on a large scale. And when the nation was engaged in its life-and-death struggle with Bonaparte, as Consols fluctuated violently in sympathy with the convulsive efforts of the combatants, there were ample margins left for profits. In the piping days of peace that followed on Waterloo, and still more under our later policy of non-interventions, Consols have been so "still," except under most exceptional circumstances, that there has been little to be made of them by those who hastened to be rich. But this was of little consequence, as they have been superseded by an infinite variety of investments which contain enough of the elements of hazard to satisfy the most reckless and avaricious of gamblers. First came the foreign loans, amounting to an aggregate that is almost fabulous, many of them being held almost entirely in England. It is England that finds the capital for "permanent improvements" all the world over. We lend freely on the vaguest prospectuses of railway systems, of roads and harbours, docks and warehouses, gas-works, water-works, and the like, which are all up in the clouds in the meantime. When a Federation consolidates itself into a Monarchy; when a Monarchy breaks loose from the trammels of effete despotism, and renews its youth as a Liberal Republic; when a colony snaps its chains and asserts its independence; when a subversive revolution and change of government happens anywhere under the sun, it is England that is invited to lend on the security of promises and professions. When our debtors go to war to defend their honour and their credit, it is we who find the money as their sleeping partners. It is a significant and startling fact that in the course of two-and-twenty years ending in 1872, the various States of the world have contracted debts with us to the amount of £2,218,000,000. In short, we are always lending, and never learning by experience, although the securities which represent our contributions prove so often delusive, and our debtors are perpetually breaking on our hands. Next to the foreign funds come the endless undertakings floated by private enterprise, to which the outside public can so easily associate itself, thanks to the blessings of limited liability. Not only do we develop every conceivable industry in the British Isles and our own colonies, but we are eager to assist our foreign friends in matters beyond the means or beneath the notice of their Governments. We dig their mines and drain their lands; we light their streets and draw their water; and every concession which they are pleased to offer us becomes a mere question of terms. So omnivorous are we known to be in our appetite for new undertakings that anything rejected by the shrewdness of our American cousins may generally be placed to a profit in London. In short, in the growing flush of our national prosperity we turned bankers and money-lenders to all the world; while the glut of money has fostered the tribe of ingenious gentlemen who follow the new and lucrative profession of "promoter." If we make money fast, we spend it faster; and a high rate of interest on investments is matter of necessity to men who live at high-pressure pace. Consols are gone out of date with every one except trustees and bloated millionaires; and few persons who retain the control of their money ever dream of locking it up for a lifetime. But, as high interest involves a certain element of risk, we must keep a close eye on our investments, and all the purchases we make in foreign funds or limited Companies partake more or less of the nature of time bargains. The extra risk might well suggest the idea of a sinking fund by way of insurance against ugly contingencies. But prudence is too expensive a luxury for needy men, and indeed most people find that even with high dividends regularly paid it is hard enough to manage to make the two ends meet. We are painfully embarrassed when our foreign friends get behindhand with their half-yearly coupons, or when the reports of our jointestock Companies (limited) announce the disappointment of our reasonable expectations. We get nervously agitated over sudden drops in the markets, and although we are too much inclined to shut our eyes to ominous warnings, yet at last, when really frightened, we rush off to realize. Occasionally there is a panic and a grand crisis, and among a great deal of buying and selling a good many of us are ruined wholesale. But, short of ruin, there are always many unlucky persons recklessly eager to recoup themselves for inconvenient losses. Hence there are always a number of time bargains going forward between settling days, and a variety of securities nominally changing hands. It is estimated that of the whole business transacted on the Stock Exchange only one-twentieth part relates to genuine investments. It is certain that from 1871 to 1872 there was an increase in the number of members of the Stock Exchange of 170, and from 1872 to 1873 of 86, which is sufficiently conclusive as to the progress of gambling and the growth of speculative business.

As we remarked at the outset, we do not believe for a moment that anything that can be said or written will materially diminish the amount of wild speculations by outsiders. If, however, anything were likely to produce that effect, it would be a clever treatise on "The Theory of Stock Exchange Speculation" (Longmans and Co.) which has just made its appearance. It is brief and businesslike, although pleasantly written, and it is to its author, Mr. Arthur Crump, that we are indebted for the suggestive statistics which we have given above. He draws the obvious conclusions from them. He proves to mathematical demonstration that no amateur speculator can possibly hold his own in the end against the ring of professional confederates; but, foreseeing that his wise warnings will be wasted, he goes on to give amateurs who are bent on ruining themselves the best counsels in his power. As to the proposition with which he starts, it ought to be pretty nearly self-evident; nor can anything be much clearer than the analogies between play on the Stock Exchange and play at the gaming-table. There are fixed odds in favour of the bank in either case. At the Stock Exchange, in the shape of commission, contangoes, backwardations, and all the rest of it, a man must part in advance with a considerable percentage of his prospective profits, just as there is the *après* at rouge-et-noir, and one or a couple of zeroes at roulette. In each case alike the play comes very much to a question of temperament. The man who used to lose his head and his temper at Homburg when the luck had set in against him was very speedily parted from his money; while the impassive veteran who cut his losses short and lay back patiently in hope of a happier vein could at least prolong his enjoyable excitement. So the amateur investor who is making losses where he looked for gains is never easy until he has recouped himself. The opportunity he counted upon having turned against him, he will insist upon creating others. He had ventured his capital on the faith of his superior astuteness or exceptional information, and now he goes in for sheer gambling. As for the "information" which so often proves a deadly lure to the amateur, Mr. Crump shows at what a tremendous disadvantage he stands in that respect. On the Stock Exchange each eager philanthropist is playing his own little game instead of the game of other people; and authentic "tips" are rarely going a-begging. No bit of news that is worth the having is suffered to leak out until it has been made the most of by its original possessor. And if you attempt to bring superior shrewdness to bear upon intelligence that is patent to the public, even then you learn that others are before you. The contents of the latest telegram are generally found to have been somehow known beforehand and discounted by parties interested. Now that news is flashed to the Exchange from all the great commercial centres, the leviathans of speculation command the markets more decidedly than ever. There are formidable syndicates which have their regular agents in Vienna, Paris, or Berlin, and which very possibly may have friends or partners among those who actually direct Continental politics. What chance has the owner of a few hundreds or thousands with admirably informed gentlemen like these? As likely as not they have prepared for a great upward or downward movement by operating to a moderate extent in the opposite direction by way of blind. If our amateur speculator is extraordinarily shrewd or sharp, he may very probably cut in just in time to be squeezed and sacrificed. And there is this to be said besides, that the speculator on a small scale is less of a free agent than he is apt to suppose. Substantial securities like Consols sway very slightly up or down, so that the professional gentleman who jobs them can afford to deal at very close prices. There will be but a margin of a very few shillings between his buying and his selling price. But the man who do a bit of gambling in an off-hand way plunge by preference into securities that are extraordinarily sensitive. Tidings of a revolution, or rumours of coupons to be dishonoured, may send these down a good many pounds in as many minutes. The jobber must necessarily name very wide prices by way of safe-guard against such contingencies, and the speculator who has just bought at 38 may be unable to get out on the instant for anything more than 35. Add to this, that when the available aggregate of a speculative stock is very limited, it may be monopolized in the hands of one or two persons; and should they have reason to suspect that an innocent has "put his foot in it," they will refuse to let him extricate himself except on terms of their own, and combine to put him to a remorseless ransom.

These and many other considerations should deter any rational being from risking his money in the face of such appalling odds. But although such cautions is one shape or another have been urged over and over again, the Stock Exchange, as we have seen, has been rapidly increasing its business, just as the tables at Homburg and Wiesbaden were more and more crowded year after year. And if a man is blindly bent on speculation, we strongly recommend his taking this treatise as his guide to the philosophy of the matter. The writer will warn him to take the weather into account, and will tell him to buy the most delicate aneroid that can be procured for money. He will show him how, in the absence of disturbing influences, prices grow buoyant in a buoyant atmosphere; how at one season of the year the world is sanguine and willing to buy, while at another there is a tendency to depression and promiscuous selling. But he will warn him that, as a rule, he is more likely to realize by "bearing" than by "bulling," although it is the natural impulse of the uninitiated to rush to buy in rising markets. The knowing fishes will be found to swim against the set of the general stream, and their fine instinct acquaints them with the run of the currents and under-currents, and teaches them to anticipate the ebb and flow of the tides. Again, most people can play a winning game tolerably well; the difficulty is to lose with resolution and discretion. "Cut short your losses and let your profits run on" was the golden maxim that made the fortune of one of the greatest financiers of the last generation, and Mr. Crump quotes the saying that is current in the City—Very few men know how to "cut a loss." It is the moral of his book that they will find abundant opportunities of practising the art, although their capital is unlikely to hold out until they have made themselves perfect in their lesson.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 17TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $566½ to $567½; New Benares, $555 to $556½. No change in other kinds. Imports per steamer *Asia*, from Calcutta, 370 chests Patna and Benares opium.

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Per P.M.S.S. *Great Republic*, for Japan and San Francisco:—

To YOKOHAMA.—4,531 bags Sugar, 2,930 pkgs. Iron, 20 bags Coffee, 90 cases Castor Oil, and 796 pkgs. Merchandise.

To HIOGO.—1,785 pkgs. Sugar, 30 pkgs. Castor Oil, and 84 pkgs. Merchandise.

To NAGASAKI.—20 pkgs. Rope, and 818 pkgs. Merchandise.

To SAN FRANCISCO.—3 pkgs. Silks, 44 pkgs. Tea, 439 bags Rice, 240 bags Coffee, 650 bales Hemp, 48 pkgs. Nutmegs, 100 pkgs. Sago, and 1,399 pkgs. Merchandise.

To SAN JOZE DE GUATEMALA.—7 cases Silks.

To CALLAO.—25 pkgs. Silks and 1 package Merchandise.

To VALPARAISO.—6 pkgs. Silks.

To NEW YORK.—5 pkgs. Silks, and 1 pkg. Merchandise.

Per M.M. steamer *Tigre*, for Marseilles and London:—

FOR MARSEILLES.—229 bales Silk, 56 bales Waste Silk, 147 pkgs. Sundries, 3 chests Tea, and 31 cases Silks.

FOR LONDON.—235 bales Silk, 641 cases Sundries, 373 chests Tea, 31,327 boxes Tea, 9 bales Waste Silk, and 2 cases Silks.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/3¼
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Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4½
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ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Osaka	R. Lowe	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Fiery Cross	Souters	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
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Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	J. Dowdle	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Travancore (str.)	C. Anderson	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Amazone (str.)	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	On 30th inst., at noon.
SAIGON	Columbian (str.)	Stead	Hongkong	Ah You	On 20th inst.
ILOILO	Kate Waters	W. Dow	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
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Do.	Volga (str.)	Flambeau	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Zambesi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
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For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS. The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

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Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.

FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GREENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bazil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.

PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.

PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

GILT, CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived,

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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For Sale.

BAKER & CO.,

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CAVITE CHEROOTS. Apply to

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tf 689 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

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A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
Old PORT.
Best English Pale SHERRY.
Superior Irish WHISKY, nine years old.
Finest London Cordial OLD TOM GIN.

HESSE & Co.

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Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
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TERMS—Cash.

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THE Undersigned has the following Articles for Sale, viz.:—PEKING CURIOS, TIENTSIN CLAY TOYS, and RHINOCEROS' TAILS. Apply to

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51, Tung-man Street, Praya.

1m 679 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned Shop has been established for many years, solely dealing in FINE TEA, which is carefully fired, and selected by experienced men in our employ, from the various mountains. It contains no mixture. As some Foreigners were supplied with a spurious mixture, we therefore applied our trade marks to every box of Tea we sold last year. Our Customers are requested to observe our TRADE MARK, without which none will be genuine.

YEE CHONG LOONG,
Honam, Canton.

1m 614 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent,*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer

"COLUMBIAN,"

Captain Stead, will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.

7d 751 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque

"BURTON STATHER,"

Capt. Carphin, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 582 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR FOOCHOW. *Direct.*

THE British Steamer

"CHEOPS,"

Stephen Jarman, R.N.R., Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

4d 752 Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"VOLGA,"

Captain Flambeau, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at 8 A.M.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

755 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AVA,"

Captain Fleuriais, will be despatched for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at noon.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

753 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ZAMBESI,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1874. [755

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1874. [754

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

7d 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Steamship

"LORD OF THE ISLES,"

Captain Joseph Dowdie, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

10d 738 Hongkong, 12th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"NIGHTINGALE,"

Cutter, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 748 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"MARMION,"

Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 740 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/S L. 1 1 Peruvian Clipper Ship

"AUGUSTINA,"

(late *William Ross,*) Captain Barvier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE New A 1 British Barkantine

"FIERY CROSS,"

Captain Souters, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 699 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE 17 years A 1 British Bark

"OSAKA,"

Captain R. Lowe, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 700 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"HORATIO SPRAGUE,"

Captain S. K. Small, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"WINDWARD,"

Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
(*To follow the American Ship "Malay."*)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship

"ORACLE,"

Erquiaga, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 575 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain O. ANDERSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 23rd May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 22nd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 13th, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES,
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AMAZONE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 29th May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

THE A 1 French Barque "*BOREAL,*" leaving Saigon about 15th June next, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, has room for about 100 tons Light Freight.

Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

641 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaire also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

Extracts.

THE WHITBY SMACK.

"She ought to be in, she ought to be in,
Here's another moon begun;
She sail'd last Friday was a week,
And it is but a four days' run.

"I've left our Jane at home,
She'll not sleep nor bite, poor lass;
Just toss her wedding clothes about,
And stare at the falling-glass.

"The banns were out last week you see;
And to-day—slack, slack,
Young George has other gear to mind,
Out there, out there in the smack!.

"I bade her dry her tears,
Or share them with another,
And go down yonder court and try
To comfort Willie's mother.

"The poor old widow'd soul,
Laid helpless in her bed;
She prays for the touch of her one son's hand,
The sound of his cheery tread.

"She ought to be in, her timbers were stout;
She would ride through the roughest gale,
Well found and manu'd—but the hours drag on;
It was but a four days' sail."

Gravely and sadly the sailor spoke,
Out on the great Ker head;
Sudden a brond'ed old fishwife turn'd
From the anxious group, and said,

"Jenny will find her lovers elsew;
And Anne has one foot in the grave,
We've lived together twenty year,
I and my poor old Dave.

"I've a runlet of whisky fresh for him
And 'baces again he comes back,
He said he'd bide this winter ashore,
After the trip in the smack.

"We have neither chick nor child of us,
Our John were drown'd last year;
There is nothing on earth, but Dave, for me,
Why there's nought in the wind to fear.

"He's been out in many a coarser sea.
I'll set the fire alight;
We said, 'Our Father' before he went;
The smack will be in to-night."

And just as down in the westward
The light rose, pale and thin,
With her bulwarks stove, and her foresail gone,
The smack came staggering in.

With one worn face at her rudder,
And another beside her mast;
But George, and Willie, and stanch old Dave?
Why, ask the wave and the blast.

Ask the sea that broke aboard her,
Just as she swung her round;
Ask the squall that swept above her,
With death in its ominous sound.

"The master saw," the sailor said,
"A face past the gunwale go;"
And Jack heard, "Jane," ring shrill through the roar;
And that is all we know.

I can't tell. Parson says grief is wrong,
And pining is wilful sin;
But I'd like to hear how those two died,
Before the smack came in.

Well, this morning the flags fly half-mast head,
In beautiful Whitby Bay;
That's all we shall know till the roll is read
On the last great Master-day.

—*All the Year Round.*

OUR ORIENTAL NEIGHBORS.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

We find in the *Review Scientifique*, a paper read to the Ethnographical Society of Paris by M. Madier De Montjau on the differences existing between the Chinese race and the Japanese. In both countries the hair seldom varies more than from dark chestnut to jet black; the complexion oscillates between a pale bilious brown and a yellow bister; the beard is scanty, sometimes wanting, the body is pretty nearly bare. In China the common people are neither too lean nor too fat; but the latter quality is peculiar to the rich and to the official world, it is an object of veneration, because it bespeaks a man who may sit in his chair all day and need not work for a living. Leanness is the lot of an active merchant or clerk, not bound to hard labor it; attains a hideous degree in a case of the opium-smoker. Beggars will sell what is dearest to them—their tails—to purchase the Indian drug; and these appendages are exported to Europe to adorn the heads of our ladies, in the shape of chignons. In Japan both obesity and extreme leanness are much rarer. The middle class, much less vigorous than the poor, is, however, equal to them in stature, which is not the case in the sister country. The aristocracy, who have been always intermarrying among each other, do not present any remarkable physical quality to distinguish them from the lower orders. It is not true, as has been stated, that the yellow races do not blush; the author himself witnessed the phenomenon in China in the person of a beautiful young lady. Both in that country and in Japan there are pretty frequently such copper-colored complexions as very nearly to approach that of the Red Indian. Another curious peculiarity in common with the latter is the want of prominence in the nose down to half its altitude; in Japan, however, that feature has some saliency up to the level of the iris, especially in persons having a fair complexion. The women of this country are plumper than the Chinese. Our author seems, throughout his communication, to be particularly impressed with the idea that some connection exists between the Redskins of America and the people of China and Japan.

ASHANTEE UMBRELLAS.

Apropos of the Queen's trophy from Ashantee, King Koffee's umbrella, now placed in the South Kensington Museum. The umbrella enjoys an exaggerated importance in the East. A great number of them are manufactured in Birmingham, where the workmen have become so skilled in their production that they can distinguish the various hieroglyphics with which they are ornamented by the various chiefs. As a rule, they are very large—King Koffee's, for instance, could afford easy shelter for about a dozen persons—and they vary in size and design, according to the rank of the owner. In Dahomey and Ashantee especially, they are extremely popular. All the chiefs use them, and umbrella-holders are important officers of their households. Some are produced only on state, others only on religious occasions. The latter are called fetiche umbrellas. Mr. Skertchly, in his excellent book on Dahomey, tells us that during part of one of the horrible annual customs there, "a fetiche umbrella, black, with white skulls and cross-bones on the lappets, and the stick crowned with a real cranium, was slowly turned round" above the King's head by an Amazon. Another which he saw was "white, covered on the lappets and top with eighty-four human jawbones, disposed chevron-wise." This was appropriately named the Agranhowe, or "jaw umbrella." King Gelelé took a great liking for our traveller, and went so far as to make an umbrella in his honour, which is thus described:—"The King walked under the shade of a new umbrella of his own design, representing a very podgy parody upon a white man shaking hands with a sable specimen of the genus homo in blue pantaloons, pink hair, and legs and arms much on the same scale as those of a tortoise. The device was emblazoned upon every lappet, the groundwork being dark green velvet bordered with yellow and scarlet. The pole was surmounted by a curious specimen of carving, supposed to represent a fish with a white man protruding from his mouth—a very sorry Jonah." No wonder Gelelé's subjects were astonished at their Sovereign's condescension.—*Mirror.*

MOTHER AND BABE.

A babe is a mother's anchor. She cannot swing far from her moorings. And yet a true mother never lives so little in the present as when by the side of the cradle. Her thoughts follow the imagined future of her child. That babe is the boldest of pilots, and guides her fearless thoughts down through scenes of coming years. The old ark never made such voyage as the cradle daily makes.—*Life Thoughts. By Henry Ward Beecher.*

A HAPPY PEOPLE IN SNOW.

The Truckee *Republican* of March 10th indulges in the following refreshing and cool remarks:—As Truckee is blessed with more snow than any other town of its size in California, it may be of interest to the outside world to know how people endure so much luxury and cold comfort. To obtain an entrance to a private dwelling, you have to descend down a narrow incline through the snow to a perpendicular depth of from six to ten feet, and you reach the front door. You enter the sitting-room and find lamps burning. It is broad daylight on the outside, but without the lamps it would be darkness within, for the windows are all sealed up with solidly banked snow. The snow may be only five or six feet deep on a level, but the buildings act as a barrier, against which the snow drifts, and these drifts are increased by that which slides from the roof until, in many instances, the eaves of the latter are reached. Back of the business-houses and blocks on Front street the snow has accumulated in places to the depth of from twelve to twenty feet. Where it is so deep, instead of open cuts, tunnels are made through the mass to afford egress and ingress from the rear. Fences are no obstruction—cannot be seen, and could only be found by deep prospecting. The telegraph poles and flag-staff pole (some ninety feet high) still keep above and bid defiance to the whirling, eddying, tempestuous drifts. The people of Truckee are proudly conscious that they have all the advantages that can be derived from their elevated position in the Sierra Nevadas which insures them such a timely and abundant supply of snow. Their location is peerless, and it is no wonder that they are as happy and content as the humble Innuits on the coast of Greenland, Northern Labrador, or Nova Zembla. Good health and amazing appetites in Truckee are the rule. Breadstuffs are plenty (in the stores).

SCOTTISH RELICS OF THE SPANISH ARMADA.

A correspondent of the *Inverness Courier* writes:—A coin was sent me for identification a few days ago, the history of which strikes me as interesting. I had no difficulty in determining it to be a silver Spanish dollar of the time of Philip II. It is much corroded and worn, but the following letters of the original inscription are distinctly legible:—Ph. II., D.G. Hisp: et Ind: Rex. 1585. On the reverse disc is what seems to have been intended for the prow of a ship between two palm trees. The owner of this coin tells me that it came into his possession in the following manner:—A brother of his, who owned and commanded a coasting schooner about fifty years ago, chancing to be becalmed while passing through the Sound of Mull, thought it best to come to anchor for the night. Next morning, when getting under weigh, the anchor, as it came to the bows, was found to have brought up a large mass of tangle. While clearing this away, the edge of the coin was observed sticking out from among a lot of sand and shingle attached to the tangle roots, and having been secured and handed to the captain, he ever after kept it in his purse as a "luck-penny," on which he set a high value, and all the more so, perhaps, that it happened to be found on the morning of Easter Sunday—a fact that to him, as a good Catholic, had a significance and meaning that the rest of the crew took no account of. Be this as it may, he was from that day an exceedingly prosperous and lucky man in all his undertakings, and till the day of his death he carried the coin about him wherever he went, as a "luck-penny" and talisman of extraordinary virtue. The present owner, too, acts a very high value on this numismatic talisman, which, he declares, hardly anything would induce him to part with. During the ten years that it has been in his possession, he assures me that he has been prosperous and successful as he never was before, with never a moment's illness; and although too sensible and shrewd a man actually to assert that the coin has anything to do with it at all, it is a fact that he very seriously looks upon his Spanish dollar as a sort of "Lee Penny," giving its possessor a fair chance of an amount of health and wealth that without it he might struggle for in vain. This nonsense apart, however, the question remains: what business had a Spanish dollar in the bottom of the Sound of Mull? how came it there? My theory is that the coin originally belonged to some one connected with the great "Invincible Armada" of 1588. It is a well known historical fact that, after the defeat of the Armada, the already shattered and discomfited fleet, in attempting to return to Spain by sailing round Scotland and Ireland, was overtaken by a dreadful storm, in which many of the ships were wrecked. One ship, named the *Florida*, ran for shelter into the Sound of Mull, and while at anchor off Tobermory harbour, was captured and destroyed by a body of Mull and Morvern men, under the command of Maclean of Duart. This fact is sufficiently attested by a remission, under the Privy Seal, to that chief for his share in the somewhat questionable transaction, bearing date the 20th March, 1589. The *Florida* was destroyed by being blown up, with all her armament and stores, and many of her crew—a treacherous and cruel act, for Scotland, at least, was then at peace with Spain—and it is probable that the Spanish dollar so recently examined by me, reached the bottom of the Sound on that occasion, and there remained till fished up in the curious manner above related, upwards of two centuries afterwards. Some of the timbers of the submerged *Florida* have from time to time been brought to the surface, and a casket formed out of part of her windlass was presented by Sir Walter Scott to George IV. during his visit to Scotland in 1822. An unsuccessful attempt, by means of divers, was made in 1740 to recover some of a large amount of treasure said to have been sunk in her; but some very beautiful brass guns were brought up, one of which is still to be seen at the Castle of Dunstaffnage, near Oban, and another, I believe, at Inveraray. These were last made to speak loud and lustily, not against a Queen of England, as was their original errand to our shores, but in honour of the marriage of the daughter of a Queen of Great Britain with the son of a Scottish duke, who now owns the lands which belonged to the Macleans, by whom the *Florida*, carrying these very guns, was destroyed. Thus does "the whirligig of time bring about its revenges."—Some years ago I was shown by a gentleman in Glasgow a large ebony-stocked pistol, beautifully carved, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl and silver, which was said to have been secured from the wreck of the *Florida*. I recollect that the corroded state of the barrel and lock abundantly satisfied me at the time that, whether it belonged to the *Florida* or not, it had at all events long lain in water, and more probably, from the peculiar form of corrosion, in salt water than in fresh. As to the dollar, I have only further to state that its owner now thinks more of it than ever—my suggestion as to its very probable connection with the Spanish Armada having largely enhanced its value in his estimation. Its mere intrinsic value, as a bit of silver, would, be fully appraised at something like twenty pence sterling.

SUPPRESSION OF THE BRIGANDS.

Crimes could be perpetrated almost with impunity, for if the criminal did not seek sanctuary in a church, he could always find shelter with the brigands or the Barons. Every one who was in debt or desperate joined himself to the outlaws. When a great noble broke the law, and incurred the displeasure of the Vatican, he took the field at the head of his dependants, recruited bands of free companions, and waged an open war. If beaten and taken, he was sent to the scaffold; if he could make himself sufficiently formidable, he might command his own terms, and, all unrepentant as he was, he could extort pardon and absolution from the Church. Thus Ludovico Orsini, after having figured for years as an outlaw, took service with Venice, and was sent as Venetian Governor to Corfu. In the time of Gregory XIII., Alphonso Piccolomini, Duke of Montemarciano, had been the real master of the Papal States everywhere without the gates of Rome. His own principality lay on the confines of Tuscany; he was protected by the Grand Duke as well as by his kinsmen, the Orsini. His raids, executed with marvellous celerity, took the form of regular campaigns. On one occasion he had beaten an army of 5,000 Papal soldiers, and he menaced Gregory with entering Rome, and putting to death his son and darling, Giacomo Buoncompagni. By arrangements in which no less a personage than the Cardinal de Medici became the intermediary, Piccolomini had been persuaded to withdraw into private life, but the bands were there still, although their great leader had abandoned them. They swarmed in the Campagna, and Rome was practically in a state of blockade. Sixtus seems to have been fortunate in the choice of his Generals. The brigands, when they offered battle to his troops, were everywhere routed with slaughter. The small towns gained courage when they saw the State was able to help them, and united their forces to those of the Pontiff. The banditti dispersed, and were driven across the frontiers, or threw themselves on the hospitality of protectors who had often saved them before. But the vengeance of Sixtus tracked them out in their retreats, and, with spiritual and temporal menaces, he insisted pertinaciously on their surrender or extradition. The Grand Duke of Tuscany made an effort to save Malatesta, a member of the great family of Rimini, and the successor to Piccolomini's terrible reputation. Malatesta was given up and sent to Rome to be tried at the Pontifical judgment-seat.—*From "Life and Times of Sixtus V."*

Insurances.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $ 5,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates:

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months..... ¾ " "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1003 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months..... ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 351 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $00,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1368 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 16th May, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 s 24...	per picul	$105.00 a $116.00
" 32 s 32...	"	119.50 a 120.00
" 38 s 42...	"	120.00 a 123.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 d 7½ lbs ...	per piece	$1.00 a 1.08
" 8 s 8½ lbs ...	"	2.25 a 2.40
" 9 s 10 lbs ...	"	2.75 a 3.35
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 s 60 reed.	"	2.85 a 2.50
" 64 s 68 "	"	2.60 a 2.75
" 68 s 80 "	"	2.85 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.55 a 2.60
WHITE BROCADES,	"	2.50 a 2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ...	"	2.60 a 2.65
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.,	"	1.55 a 1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.,	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,	"	3.80 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
CHINTZ,	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue,	per doz.	0.55 a 0.60
" Brown,	"	0.60 a 0.66
" Red,	"	0.75 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 32 ins.	per yard	0.31 a 0.32
" Gentian, 32 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black,	"	0.22 a *0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,	per yard	0.31 a 0.32
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,	per piece	8.00 a 9.50
" Assorted,	"	8.40 a 8.50
" *HH* Scarlet,	"	8.95 a 9.00
" Assorted,	"	8.30 a 8.40
CAMLETS, SSS,	"	17.00 a 17.50
" SS,	"	18.70 a 19.25
" S,	"	19.50 a 20.00
" *BBB*	"	20.50 a 21.00
LASTINGS, *DD*,	"	15.00 a 16.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 & 3,	per picul	4.20 a 4.30
" Hoop,	"	4.50 a 4.55
" Bar,	"	4.05 a 4.10
" Wire,	"	8.30 a 9.25
LEAD,	"	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English,	per tub.	4.80 a 4.90
" Swedish,	"	5.00 a 5.25
TIN, Malacca,	per picul	26.50 a 28.50
TIN PLATES,	per box	3.50 a 3.80
SHEATHING METAL,	per picul	26.00 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English,	per tb.	180.00 a 183.00
" American,	"	182.00 a 185.00
SPELTER,	"	8.50 a 8.40

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai,	per picul	13.50 a 14.00
" Ningpo,	"	14.40 a 15.00
" Tientsin,	"	14.70 a 15.00
" Shantung,	"	14.80 a 15.00
" Bengal,	"	11.40 a 14.00
ALUM,	"	1.60 a 1.90
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white,	"	3.90 a 4.10
" " Black,	"	5.30 a 5.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1,	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2,	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white,	"	1.70 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned,	"	1.60 a 1.85
" Manila,	"	2.25 a 2.40
" Singapore,	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon,	"	1.60 a 1.85
" Arracan,	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon,	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE,	"	5.75 a 6.50
COALS, Alloa,	per ton.	—
" English steam,	"	15.00 a —
" American Anthracite,	"	13.50 a —
" Sydney,	"	9.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS,	per box.	4.50 a 4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits,	per picul	5.50 a 5.75
" Banka,	"	4.90 a 5.30
PEPPER, White,	"	10.50 a 10.55
" Black,	"	10.90 a 11.00
BETEL NUT,	"	3.75 a 4.40
SANDAL-WOOD, Malabar,	"	4.30 a 4.50
" South Seas,	"	15.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,	"	1.70 a 2.00
" Siam,	"	3.20 a 3.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.,	"	1.40 a 1.45
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.,	"	7.00 a 7.10
WHEAT, Tientsin,	per picul	1.30 a 1.35
" California,	"	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 & 3,	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown,	"	8.50 a 8.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown,	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White,	"	4.40 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown,	"	3.75 a 3.90
CANDIES, packed,	"	13.00 a 16.00
PEAS, White,	"	1.80 a 1.90
" Green,	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black,	"	1.65 a 1.70
" Yellow,	"	1.90 a 1.83
MUSHROOMS,	"	50.00 a 52.50
SEAWEED, Green,	"	1.50 a 1.80
" Out,	"	3.75 a 4.20
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,	"	12.00 a 13.50
" " middle,	"	8.25 a 8.50
" Dried, " small,	"	6.50 a 6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,	"	6.00 a 6.75
BEHE WAX, Japan,	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Tankow,	"	67.50 a 68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
August Leffler	J. L. Bjorck	Swed. str	400	F. Degener	
Asia	H. P. Mosen	Brit. str	880	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ava	Fleurlais	Fren. str	1902	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Cheops	S. Jarman	Brit. str	984	Gilman & Co	Foochow
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	2000	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Douglas	B. Burnia	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lord of the Isles	J. Dowdie	Brit. str	1846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Medina	J. Kneen	Brit. str	888	Wah-watt	
Nankin	McNabb	Brit. str	1890	Siemssen & Co	
Ningpo	Reyner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Travancore	C. Anderson	Brit. str	1190	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kuar	
Volga	Flamheau	Fren. str	1006	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Agustina	Barvier	Pern. sh	947	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimbeke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	/
Burton Stather	Curphin	Brit. bk	421	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Caroline	H. E. Meyer	Ger. bk	450	Remedios & Co	Saigon
Civlalé	H. H. Brook	Ger. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	
Cutty Sark	O. W. Varrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Diamond City	Schumacher	Siam. bk	261	Chinese	
Derwent	J. Gadd	Brit. bk	599	Melchers & Co	
Duda	T. Lund	Siam. bk	222	Chinese	
Ellen Lewis	Tweddell	Brit. bk	340	Borneo Co. Limited	
Fiery Cross	Scutere	Brit. bk	337	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Formosa	Clipperton	Brit. bk	381	Rozario & Co	*Repairing*
F. H. Jessen	F. B. Karstens	Ger. bk	276	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fyen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	John Burd & Co	
Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	507	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Johanna	Banje	Ger. bk	758	Deetjen & Co	
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Katinka	R. E. Kofoed	Siam bk	259	Chinese	
Kim-yong-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Korsor	L. Grove	Dan. bk	317	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lucky	Buchholett	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Maid of Judah	A. Webb	Brit. sh	670	Order	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Australia
New Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	350	E. Schellhass & Co	
Nightingale	A. Cutler	Amr. sh	722	Chinese	
Norma	T. Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Bourjau & Co	
Oracle	Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Osaka	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	525	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Peri	Crantz	Ger. bk	275	Siemssen & Co	
Prospector	J. Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Racehorse	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	357	Chinese	
Sudan	Oiran	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	343	Siemssen & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	722	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON					
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-cheo-lioi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tsan-an-tan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
In port on 7th May, 1874.					
Callao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yrberri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia	
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero	
Fray Bentos	Angel Falle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Macao	Ormachea	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	
Providencia	J. Ysaurieta	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Batavia
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 6th May, 1874.					
Ada	Assals	Brit. sh	836	Frazar & Co	
Adele	Lapham	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
Almatid	Rollins	Amr. sch	386	Russell & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	F. Peil	
Beatha	Petrowsky	Ger. sch	204	J. S. Baron	
Britain's Pride	Barry	Brit. bg	178	J. S. Baron	
Caller Ou	Rea	Brit. sh	674	Frazar & Co	
Dartmouth	Pizzey	Brit. sh	916	Gilman & Co	
Jane	Libas	Brit. bk	441	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Lancefield	Doron	Brit. bk	1066	Butterfield & Swire	
Lumalilo	Lawrence	Haw. bk	475	Russell & Co	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	H. Fogg & Co	
Rachel	Perth	Brit. bk	282	Master	
Whitehall	Reddon	Brit. sh	936	Aug. Heard & Co	
Wildwood	Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Olyphant & Co	
AMOY.					
In port on 5th May, 1874.					
August Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Mary Ann Holman	Holman	Brit. bk	272	Elles & Co	
Miako	Laempfert	Ger. bk	340	Pasedag & Co	
Picciola	Grafe	Ger. bk	234	Pasedag & Co	
Siam	Hansen	Siam. bg	225	Chinese	
Trelevan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	189	Tait & Co	
Washi	Withers	Brit. str	220	Boyd & Co	Takao
FOOCHOW.					
In port on 8th May, 1874.					
Ivene	Behrens	Ger. sch	263	Master	Chefoo
SHANGHAI.					
In port on 13th April, 1874.					
The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.					
Activ	Campbell	Amr. bk	291	Captain	
Arctic	Whitney	Amr. bk	340	Captain	
Caroline	Paulsen	Ger. sch	274	Chinese	
Gipsey	Esbercft	Brit. bk		P. M. S. S. Co	
Herman	Petersen	Ger. bg	213	Order	
Josephine	Long	Amr. bk	362	Captain	
Naruto	Smith	Brit. str	180	Netherlands Trading Co	
Pride of the Thames	Birdie	Brit. bk	378	E. O. Kirby & Co	
Triton	Heppingstone